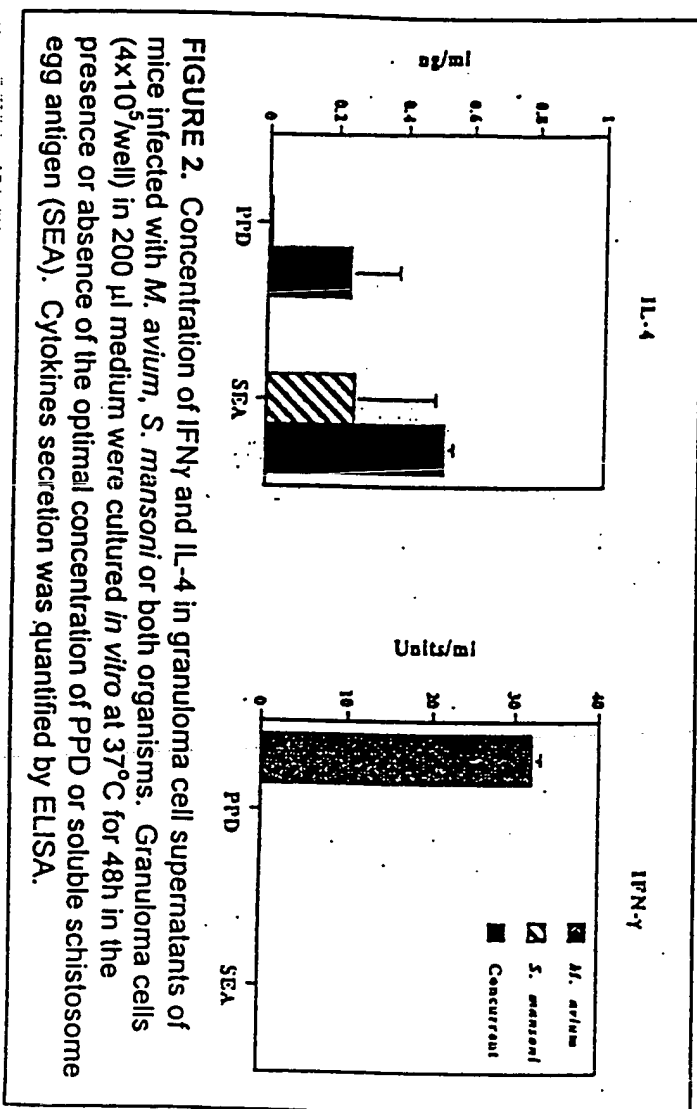


FIGURE 1. Concentration of IFN-γ, IL-4 and IL-5 in spleen cell supernatants of mice infected with *M. avium*, *S. mansoni* or both organisms. Splenocytes (4×10^5 /well) were cultured *in vitro* for 48h at 37°C in 200 μl medium in the presence or absence of optimal concentrations of PPD or soluble schistosome egg antigen (SEA). Cytokine secretion was quantified by ELISA.

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Fig. 1



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Fig. 2

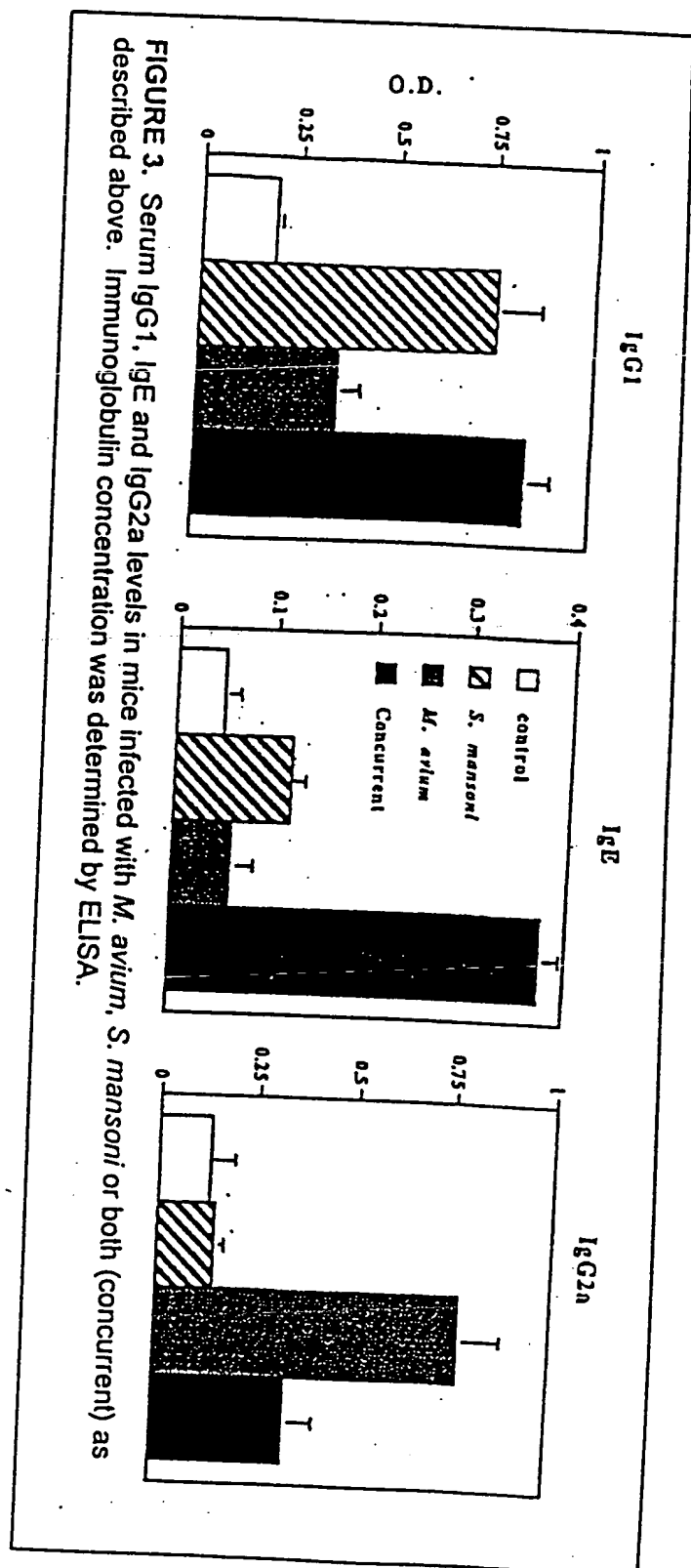


Fig. 3

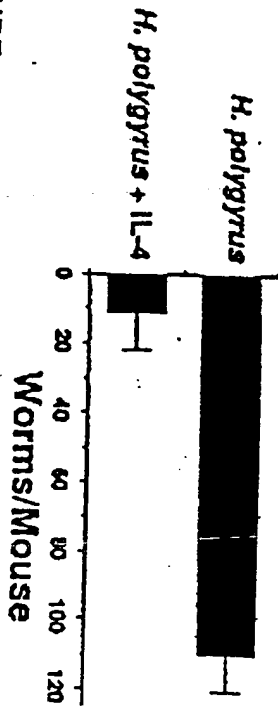


FIGURE 4. IL-4 can cure mice of a chronic *H. polygyrus* infection. Mice received three injections of an IL-4 complex starting 12 days before sacrifice. Data are means \pm SE of multiple determinations.

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Fig. 4

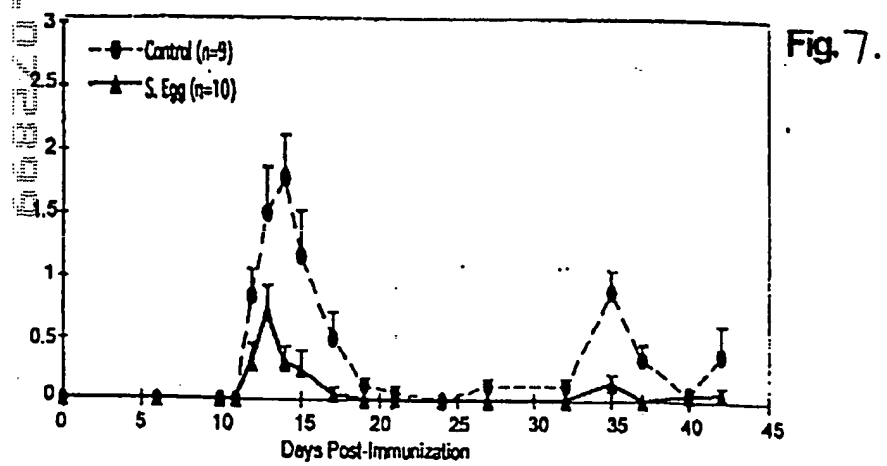
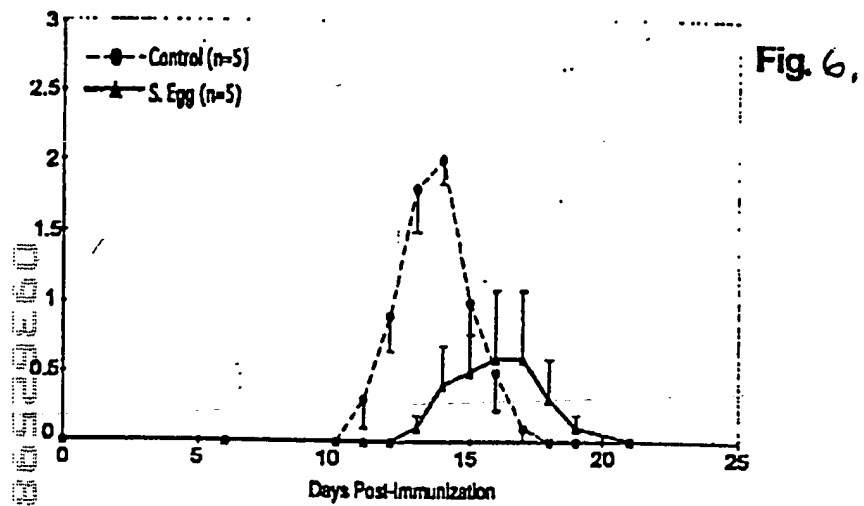
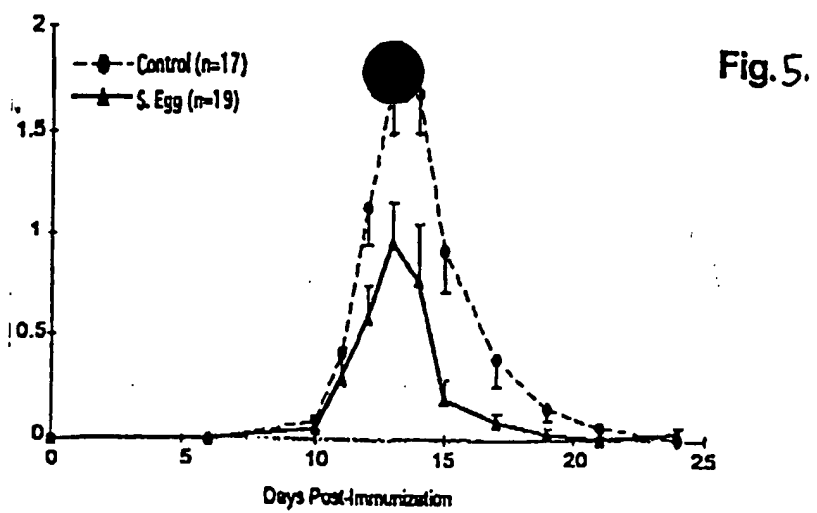


Fig. 8.

A.



B.



Histopathological analysis of spinal cord from normal (A) or schistosome ova injected (B) mice with EAE. Mice were sacrificed 14 days following immunization. Spinal cords were harvested, fixed in 10% Formalin and embedded in paraffin. 8 micrometer tissue sections were stained with hematoxylin and eosin (HE).

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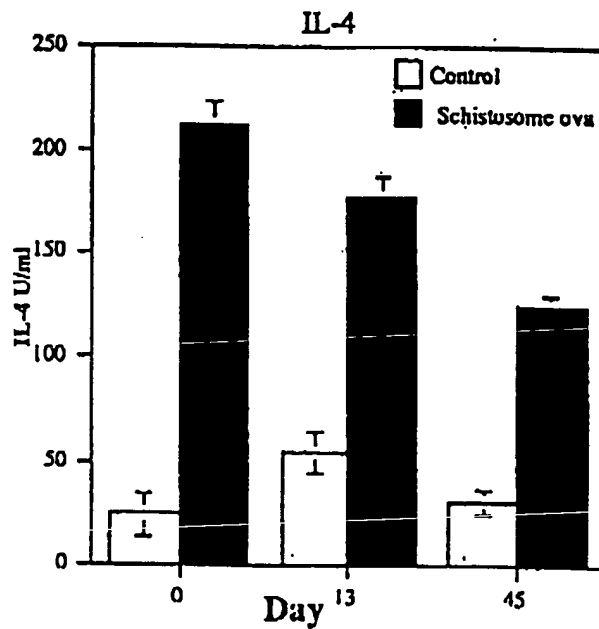


Fig. 9.

A. ELISA assays were performed according to General Methods and Preliminary Results. (A) represents IL-4, (B) represents IL-2 and (C) demonstrates IFN- γ production in the supernatants of activated splenocytes. (Fig 5B & 5C are shown on next page.)

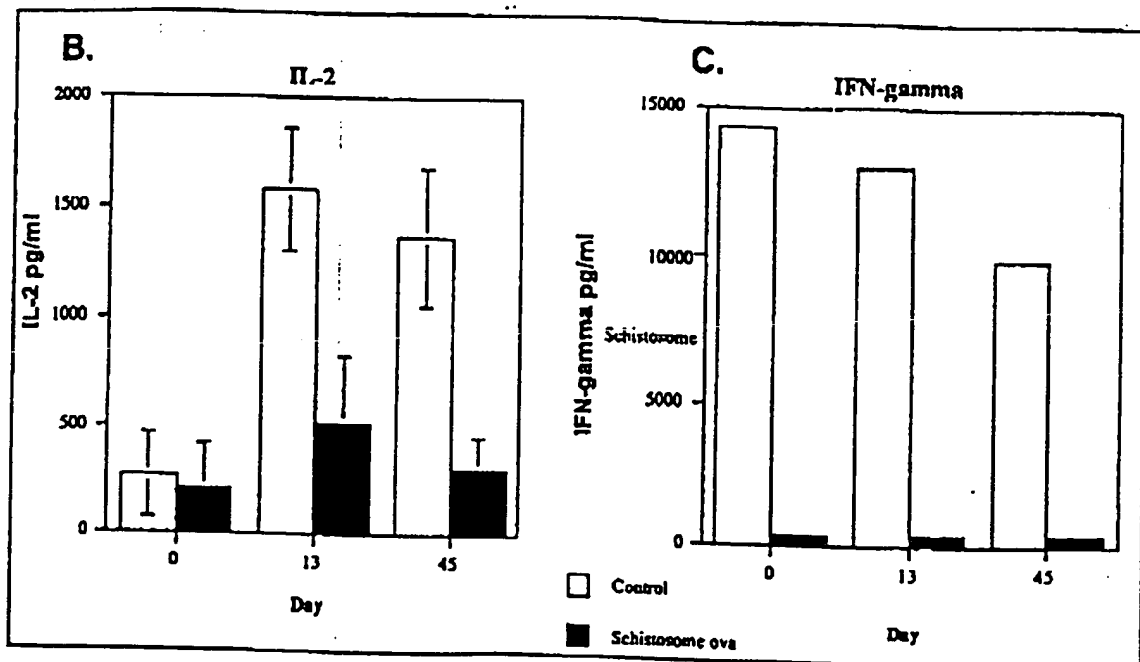
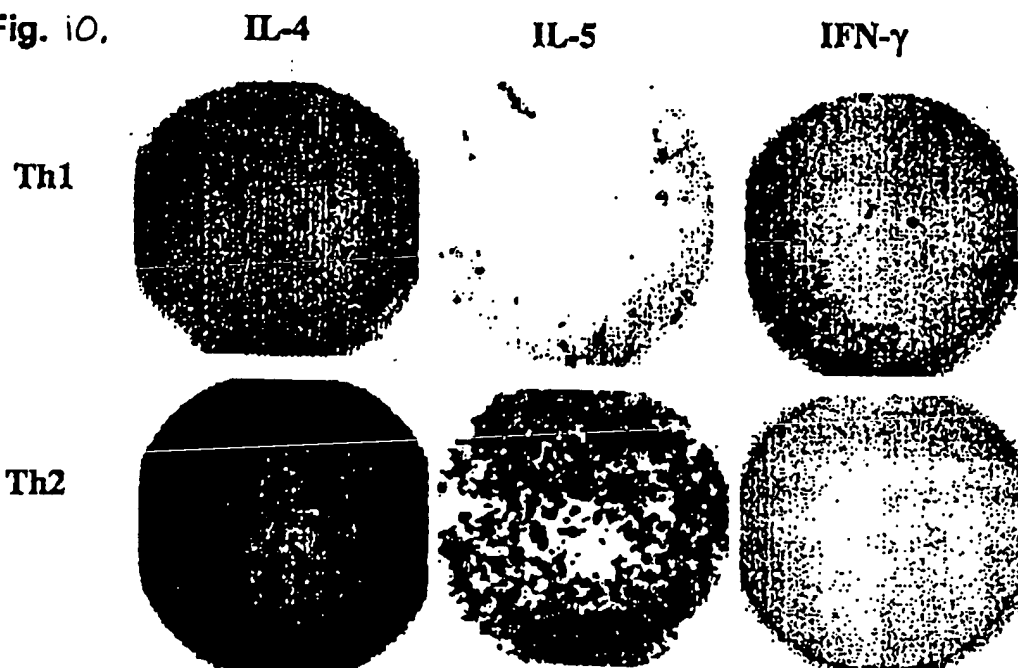


Fig. 9B + 9C

Fig. 10.



Optimization of the ELISPOT assay in an allospecific Balb/c versus C57BL/6 recall response after 7 days with (bottom panel) and without (upper panel) Th-2 manipulation (α IL-4, α IFN γ).

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